FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 104 *30 May 1978*

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Bongo Issues Message on OAU Anniversary	A 1	1/A5
AAPSO Condemns NATO Intervention in Shaba Province	A 1	1/A5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Briefs Visiting EEC Delegation	B 1	1/A6
Castro Sends Message on OAU Anniversary	B 1	1/A6
Ethiopian, Cuban Officials Meet in New York	B 2	1/A7
AETU Replaces Executive Committee After Investigation	B 2	1/A7
Mengistu Addresses Youth Festival in Addis Ababa	B 4	1/A9
Foreign Ministry Stresses Need To Adhere to OAU Charter	B 5	1/A10
Eritrean Official Denies Siege Broken Around Asmara	B 5	1/A10
ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY Reports on Fighting	B 6	1/A11
Eritrean Spokesman Reports Bombing of Asmara Area	B 6	1/A11
ELF Spokesman Urges UN To Act on Eritrea Problem	B 6	1/A11

KENYA

Uganda Asked To Help Probe Mackenzie Plane Crash	B 7	1/A12

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Scores Soviet Role in Africa	B 7	1/A12
Minister Says Castro Cable to Mengistu Flouts OAU	B 8	1/A13
Siad Barre Reiterates Support for Western Somali, Abo	B 8	1/A13
WSLF, SALF Issue Joint Statement on Horn of Africa	B 9	1/A14

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Bagaza Says African Military Force Impracticable	C 1	1/B1

CONGO

Yhombi-Opango Delegation Visits North Korea [cross-reference]	C 1	1/B1

ZAIRE

Mobutu To See Giscard, Then on to Morocco	C 1	1/B1
Official Security Measures Taken in Lubumbashi	C 2	1/B2
French Troops Evacuate Kolwezi	C 2	1/B2
FNLC Communique Declares Way to Peaceful Solution	C 2	1/B2

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Sekou Toure Leaves Benin Following Official Visit D 1 1/B3

NIGERIA

University Students Asked To Return to Classes D 1 1/B3

UPPER VOLTA

Lamizana Elected President; Election Results Reported D 1 1/B3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Revolutionary Council Issues Statement on Foreign Intervention E 1 1/B4

COMORO ISLANDS

Deposed Leader Killed During Escape Attempt E 2 1/B5

MADAGASCAR

Curfew Decreed in Antananarivo Following Student Riots E 3 1/B6
Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit to Cuba [cross-reference] E 3 1/B6

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo: ZIPA Forces Release Detainees in Zimbabwe E 3 1/B

RHODESIA

Smith: Shaba Events May Make West More Realistic E 4 1/B7
Johannesburg Says Ian Smith To Resign From Politics E 4 1/B7

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Criticizes U.S. Negotiator on S-W Africa E 4 1/B7
Vorster Appeals to West To Drop Sanctions E 5 1/B8
Vorster Describes Poverty as Problem of Africa E 5 1/B8

Item 856-B-9 Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-SSA-78-104

FBIS-SSA-78-104
Tuesday
30 May 1978
Vol VIII No 104

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

(23)

ORIGINAL

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

BONGO ISSUES MESSAGE ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

PA270258Y Paris AFP in English 0209 GMT 27 May 78 PA

[Text] Libreville, May [date indistinct] (AFP)--Fratricidal wars in Africa do not detract from the achievements of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Gabonese President Omar Bongo said in a message he issued here last night as current OAU chairman to mark the pan-African body's 15th anniversary.

When heads of state and government signed the OAU Charter in May 1963, the world [words indistinct] from thinking the continent would become the scene of "bloody confrontation provoked and sustained by the great powers which seek to divide us in order to impose their hegemonies," Mr. Bongo said.

But despite political difference, the OAU's members had combined since then to free some 15 more African countries from colonialism. They were now full OAU members too.

There had also been co-operation in ad hoc mediation committees formed to reconcile fellow member states, Mr Bongo said.

"We are all together today, united as one man, to force the Vorsters and Smiths and others to let go and recognise the inalienable right to freedom and independence of the brother peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and Palestine," the message went on.

Africans should continue to work together in the OAU to settle their disputes through "permanent dialogue, the preferred weapon of true democracy," Mr Bongo urged.

Mr Bongo made a solemn appeal to the continent's heads of state and government to turn today's Africa in turmoil into a haven of peace. He warned against exposing themselves to the "demons of destabilization."

Africa should remain authentically itself, and not be deflected from its noble goals of complete liberation and economic and social development. Africa looked to the major powers in this historic mission, the Gabonese leader said.

He paid tribute to Presidents Carter and Brezhnev for their messages for the OAU anniversary. Mr. Bongo hoped that the United States and the Soviet Union would commit themselves to safeguarding in Africa the universally recognised principles which should guide their foreign policies, in order to guarantee peace and contribute to better development of African countries.

AAPSO CONDEMNS NATO INTERVENTION IN SHABA PROVINCE

JN272015Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 27 May 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 27 May--AAPSO [Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization] has condemned NATO's blatant military intervention in Shaba province.

In a statement issued here today, the organization said this intervention is simply a new link in the chain of the implementation of NATO's plans, which are designed to undermine the progressive governments in Africa.

The organization added that the aggressors' claims that they intervened only to evacuate and save the whites were merely another evidence on their racist policy, which is reflected in the slaughtering of the blacks.

In conclusion, the organization condemned all kinds of foreign intervention. It called for the withdrawal of the French and Belgian troops immediately and for leaving the people of Zaire to settle their affairs alone.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU BRIEFS VISITING EEC DELEGATION

LD2721O4Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1830 GMT 27 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] Chairman Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam met an EEC delegation led by Mr Cheysson at the People's Palace in Addis Ababa today.

The meeting was attended by Ethiopian leaders, including Maj Berhanu Baye, member of the standing committee of the PMAC in charge of foreign affairs; Comrade Gessese Wolde Kidan, member of the standing committee in charge of economic affairs; Finance Minister Comrade Teferra Wolde-Semayii; and Permanent Secretary in the Office of Foreign Affairs Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis.

PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam briefed the EEC delegation on the achievements the revolution has scored for the broad masses of Ethiopia which had been under oppression for so long. The broad masses of Ethiopia, said the chairman, are cultivating self-reliance. The broad masses of Ethiopia for a long time suffered oppression and untold miseries under the feudal system of the imperial regimes which ruled Ethiopia for centuries. Since the birth of the revolution, said the chairman, the broad masses have realized many rights denied them during the imperial regimes. The birth of the revolution has enabled the broad masses of Ethiopia to free themselves from the imperial yoke.

The PMAC chairman said that the struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses against the reactionary and antirevolution elements, as well as the internal and external enemies, was continuing. He added that the problems created by the internal and external enemies have retarded progressive steps that were being taken to raise the standard of living of the Ethiopian broad masses.

Speaking on the reactionary war which the Mogadiscio regime launched against socialist Ethiopia, the chairman said that the war caused untold damage to human life, property and development projects--all of which dearly cost Ethiopia. The war destroyed important projects which would have contributed much to Ethiopia's economy and which meant much to the broad masses of Ethiopia, who suffered all kinds of oppression. The Mogadiscio reactionary soldiers willfully destroyed the projects, he added.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE ON OAU ANNIVERSARY

LD2714S4Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 22 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade President Fidel Castro has said that the OAU has been contributing to the struggle of the African people for the eradication of the remnants of the colonial domination in the continent.

In a congratulatory message to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Comrade President Castro renewed Cuba's support and militant solidarity for the just struggle of the Ethiopian people. He noted that the OAU anniversary coincided with the historic victory achieved by the Ethiopian people in defence of their sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity for the unity and the social progress [words indistinct] of the OAU.

ETHIOPIAN, CUBAN OFFICIALS MEET IN NEW YORK

LD282000Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 28 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian foreign minister, and Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, have met and held talks in New York. Both are taking part in the special disarmament session of the United Nations.

AETU REPLACES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AFTER INVESTIGATION

LD261853Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Statement issued by the General Congress of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union--date not given]

[Excerpts] It will be recalled that nine industrial unions that are members of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union [AETU] have expressed their readiness to wage bitter struggles to purge mass organizations, such as [UEMLO] [Union of Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Organizations] and others, of infiltrators. This was stated in a joint communique they issued after a 5-day seminar held at the National Assembly. AETU is a school of Marxism-Leninism that has been rebuilt after demolishing the reactionary Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions [CELU]. Many comrades lost their lives in the struggle against the (?contemporary) anti-organization bandit group, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP], in order to build this genuine workers' institution.

The AETU Executive Committee acted against the wishes of the General Congress and Supreme Council and contravened the union's regulations by trying to act completely independently. Whenever member unions, abiding by the union's by-laws, called for a meeting of the General Congress to voice opposition, the Executive Committee overruled them, accusing them of adopting an anti-AETU attitude. Accordingly, by preventing the General Congress and the Supreme Council from meeting, the Executive Committee was able to act in a completely arbitrary way. But then, because serious misunderstandings arose within the Executive Committee itself, the latter sent out written instructions for the general congress to convene, giving as a pretext for the meeting the need to discuss the fact that the principle of democratic centralism had for a long time fallen into abeyance within the administration of the union. The real motive behind the summons, however, was that the Executive Committee wanted the congress to reconcile the differences within the committee. The General Congress duly convened and listened to the members of the committee remonstrating with one another.

The General Congress, realizing that the AETU was in danger by virtue of the serious rift within the Executive Committee, directed that two committees be formed to investigate the matter and report upon it on 18 May.

Both the General Congress and the members of the investigating committee were surprised by the magnitude of the shortcomings and misdeeds of which the members of the Executive Committee were found guilty.

When the committee read their report, those present at the congress were astonished. They were particularly grieved to learn that the national workers' organization had been manipulated by a handful of anti-AETU elements and imposters.

The report dealt with two fundamental areas: First, it made clear that that the AETU's rules and regulations had not been observed, and second it presented to the congress an analysis of whether the AETU had been administered in a rightwing or leftwing manner.

After discussing every detail relevant to the matter in question, examining the functions of the Executive Committee in the light of AETU regulations, and listening to accusations and vindications on the part of the Executive Committee members, the General Congress came to the conclusion that the regulations of the AETU had not been observed. The Executive Committee members confessed themselves guilty in every respect, having no evidence whatsoever with which to refute the evidence presented in the report. The General Congress was astonished by the Executive Committee's obsession with the issue as to whether the AETU was was rightwing- or leftwing-oriented. The AETU, under the effective but unofficial control of the All-Ethiopia Socialist Movement [MEISON], have been using funds supplied by the industrial unions, which are themselves in a state of economic crisis, for the purpose of strengthening the hand of rightwing elements which have abandoned the revolutionary camp.

Having discussed the report in detail, the General Congress gave the members of the Executive Committee the opportunity to reply to it. A number of the latter admitted their opposition to the AETU, appealing to the congress for forgiveness and expressing their determination to join the revolutionary camp. Others, in spite of failing to produce evidence to exculpate themselves and instead of appealing for forgiveness, tried to share the blame equally among all the members of the Executive Committee.

The General Congress then went into closed session, having excluded the members of the Executive Committee, and, after discussing every point in detail and having examined the AETU's struggle capacity in the light of the prevailing political situation, adopted the following resolution:

1. All members of the Executive Committee of AETU are relieved of their posts; new and genuine members will be elected.

2. As the result of the confusion arising out of the nonobservance of union regulations and the misdeeds committed [by the Executive Committee members] in contravention of union policy: (A) Two Executive Committee members who have confessed and expressed the wish to identify with the revolution of the broad masses must surrender their automatic weapons and return to their former posts; they may not be elected within any workers union sine die; movement restrictions are imposed upon them in accordance with conditions yet to be laid down. (B) The cases of two other members of the Executive Committee who admitted being guilty of the irregularities of which they accused each other in the presence of the General Congress require further investigation and will remain under government detention until this is completed. (C) Three other members of the Executive Committee found guilty of irresponsibility, inefficiency and ineptitude must return to their former posts and subject themselves of education together with other workers.

Workers and toilers of Ethiopia: Following 37 uninterrupted hours of discussion, the General Congress has appointed the following comrades to the management of the AETU following their election in the presence of Labor and Social Affairs Ministry representatives. The congress believes they will promote and struggle to uphold the honor of this national forum of Ethiopian workers, strengthen the workers organizations, which have become the victims of bureaucratic mischief and savotage, work well to enhance the organizational structure of the workers organization, and bring about the dictatorship of the proletariat:

1. Comrade Makinnen Tadesse of the Electrical and Petroleum Workers Union: chairman;
2. Comrade Tesfaye Mamo of the Fisheries and Forestry Workers Union: vice chairman;
3. Comrade Petros Kelkile of the Fisheries and Forestry Workers Union: vice chairman;

4. Comrade Gezahegne Tekle Aragay of the Retail and Wholesale Industry Workers Union: vice chairman;
5. Comrade Tesfaye Gebre Michael of the Factory Workers Union: secretary general;
6. Comrade Getachew Mola of Catering Industry Workers Union; first deputy secretary general;
7. Comrade Alemayehu Kassahun of the Fisheries and Forestry Workers Union: deputy secretary general;
8. Comrade Tibabu Aseged of the Roads and Building Industry Workers Union: treasurer;
9. Comrade Kedeme Teshome of the Electoral and Petroleum Workers Union: vice treasurer.

The above have been elected members of the Executive Committee.

The following have been elected controllers:

1. Comrade Alemayehu Gebre Tsadek of the Fisheries and Forestry Workers Union;
2. Comrade Buruk Bekele of the Banks and Insurance Workers Union;
3. Comrade Tesfaye Zewdie of the Fisheries and Forestry Workers Union.

Ethiopia will advance with the unity and strength of its people.

[Signed] AETU election committee.

MENGISTU ADDRESSES YOUTH FESTIVAL IN ADDIS ABABA

LD281614 [Editorial Report LD/EA] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic on 28 May relays live from 0533 to 1040 GMT the first day of the weeklong national youth festival held at Addis Ababa stadium. Among those attending are Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council--PMAC--at 0648 GMT, PMAC members, government officials and diplomats. The program includes revolutionary songs, school choir performances, a parade, a sketch, gymnastics and a speech by one of the organizers.

Mengistu begins his speech at 1004 GMT. First he outlines the contributions made by youth to society's transformation and reviews the development of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and its identification with oppressed peoples. He sketches the history of the struggle of Ethiopia's youth and students and their contribution to the 1974 uprising. He commends the youth, university students in particular, for their resolute struggle against the old order, recalling their opposition to Endalkatchew's cabinet, the last one under Haile Selassie's rule.

Mengistu praises Ethiopia's youth for their contribution and sacrifices in the Development-Through-Cooperation Campaign, but adds that, owing to their spontaneity and adventurism, many young people have fallen prey to the propaganda of the Ethiopian People's Revolution Party--EPRP--which is allied with the Eritrean secessionists and Somali invaders and has caused losses to the revolution. He says that the EPRP launched campaigns in the United States and Europe to prevent Ethiopia from obtaining support from the progressives by blackening the names of genuine revolutionaries, describing them as fascists and traitor, and by undermining the revolution. Within the Derg, he says, the Tefrari Banti group silenced us and tied our hands, and subjected Ethiopia to an invasion of reactionaries. He says that the youth are now taking a correct line.

Reviewing the achievements of the revolution, he says that the struggle to form a proletarian party is underway. "Without doubt, UEMLO [Union of the Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist Organizations] is the base for the revolutionary party. Comrades, UEMLO will be strengthened; it will develop from unity to integration."

Mengistu points out that it is the role of youth in transforming society to contribute to the formation of a proletarian party and of a national youth organization, and to cultivate proletarian culture and discipline. "On this occasion, I would like to assure you that the government will give unreserved support to the formation of the youth organization at the national level." Young people, he says, should concentrate on learning Marxism-Leninism and disseminating it. He stresses that theory must not be divorced from practice: To allow that would be to open the way to reactionaries.

Outlining some of the tasks of the 11th anti-imperialist youth festival to be held in Havana, Mengistu discloses that preparation is underway at national level to send some young people to take part in the festival.

In conclusion Mengistu says: "I would like to remind the youth that even though you have defeated the EPRP and extricated yourselves from its reactionary snare, the new runaway rightists [MEISON--the All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement] still confronts you." He then delivers several slogans including--"a genuine organization of Ethiopian youth will be formed through struggle" and "the revolutionary youth of Ethiopia will take part in the northern struggle."

FOREIGN MINISTRY STRESSES NEED TO ADHERE TO OAU CHARTER

LD262114Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 26 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has stated that recent events indicate that imperialists and reactionary forces are attempting to change the inevitable course of the situation in Africa in general and in southern Africa in particular.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the OAU's formation, the ministry stated that these imperialist moves are aimed at creating unrest in the region, toppling progressive governments and replacing them with imperialist lackeys, instigating division and hatred among liberation movements and safeguarding the imperialists' political and economic influence.

The Foreign Ministry statement went on to say that it must not be forgotten that imperialists, racists and neocolonialist enemies, who are violating basic human rights in South Africa, are doing their utmost to divide and weaken the African peoples' progressive movements on the continent.

The statement reiterated Ethiopia's adherence to the OAU Charter. It pointed out that a failure to adhere to the charter will mean endangering the common goals of the OAU and giving breathing space to our enemies as well as [word indistinct] of Africans.

The Foreign Ministry statement reaffirmed that Ethiopia will give unreserved moral and material support to the liberation movements in southern Africa. The statement disclosed that full support will be given to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in their heroic bid to continue the armed struggle, and it went on to condemn the misleading internal settlement in Zimbabwe.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL DENIES SIEGE BROKEN AROUND ASMARA

JN261310Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 26 May 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 26 May--(Asiyas Afroqi), assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] has asserted that the Eritrean revolution is ready to confront any Ethiopian attack.

In a statement published here today, the Eritrean official denied reports disseminated by certain news agencies about a breakthrough in the seige around Asmara. He said that the Eritrean revolution expects another Ethiopian offensive soon. This expectation is based on Ethiopian military preparations, which have been cited in the recent statements by Ethiopian officials.

In regard to a solution to the Eritrean problem, the Eritrean official pointed out that the Eritrean revolution will accept negotiations based only on the following principles: recognition of the full right of the Eritrean people to determine their future; withdrawal of the Ethiopian plan which provides for a self-determination for Eritrea; and acceptance of the Eritrean Liberation Front and the PFLE as the legitimate representatives of the Eritrean people.

ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY REPORTS ON FIGHTING

JN2617447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 May 78 JN

[Text] Intermittent fighting between the Eritrean revolutionaries and the Ethiopian occupation forces is continuing 5 km west of the capital of Asmara. The ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY reports that the Eritrean revolutionaires have repulsed the attack launched 12 days ago by the Ethiopian forces, and that Ethiopian forces are continuing to withdraw toward their camps inside the city. The news agency adds that fighting is still raging in various sectors of (Indkalia) where the revolutionaires have heightened their siege on the Ethiopian forces. The news agency also states that this defeat suffered by the Ethiopian occupation forces has forced the military regime to move a large number of troops to the Eritrean-Ethiopian border in preparation for launching another attack.

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN REPORTS BOMBING OF ASMARA AREA

JN2711537 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 25 May 78 JN

[Text] The liberated Eritrean territories, 27 May--A spokesman for the Eritrean revolution has declared that the Ethiopian forces have been carrying out random bombing following their failure to occupy advanced positions around the Eritrean capital of Asmara.

In a statement carried by INA from the battlefield, the spokesman said that the streets of the city of Asmara, the adjoining villages, and the revolution's positions around the city have been under random air bombing. He added that 2 days ago the city of Mandafara was bombed causing the destruction of several buildings.

ELF SPOKESMAN URGES UN TO ACT ON ERITREA PROBLEM

AU2609087 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 25 May 78 AU

[Text] Rome, May 25 (ANSA)--A leading spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) today appealed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to commit himself to finding a "just solution" to the Eritrean problem. The spokesman, Johannes Zeremarian of the "ELF's" Revolutionary Council, also confirmed that a massive Ethiopian offensive, enjoying Cuban and Soviet (?support) is now under way against Eritrea.

Addressing a press conference organised by the "International League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples," the spokesman denounced "mass massacre" and indiscriminate Ethiopian bombings of civilians in the Red Sea territory. "The fighting is continuing in Eritrea," he said, "and we ask Ethiopia to recognise our right to independence."

"Ethiopia must realise that the two Eritrean liberation fronts are the ultimate representatives of the Eritrean people."

Earlier this month, the "ELF" and the popular front for the liberation of Eritrea, the two major Eritrean liberation organisations, forwarded a three-point program to the UN:

--The dispatch of the UN Control Commission to the territory.

--Organizatior of an international conference to study the Eritrean problem.

--The organization of free elections in the former Italian colony, which was annexed by Ethiopia in 1962.

KENYA

UGANDA ASKED TO HELP PROBE MACKENZIE PLANE CRASH

ID261750Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that a bomb has been planted on the aircraft which exploded on Wednesday and killed a former Kenyan minister, Mr Bruce Mackenzie; the pilot, Capt Paul Lennon; a visiting British businessman, Mr Gavin Whitelaw; and the manager director of Wilken Air Telecommunication, Mr Keith Savage.

A statement released by the ministry and addressed to the Ugandan Ministry of External Affairs, states that evidence coming out of the air crash shows that a bomb had been planted on that aircraft while parked at Entebbe airport, Uganda.

The statement said Kenya would feel grateful if Uganda would cause its security organizations to investigate and to take appropriate action against the perpetrators of that dastardly act.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE SCORES SOVIET ROLE IN AFRICA

LD291530Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] The general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohammed Siad Barre, while receiving editors of Turkish newspapers and journalists, declared to the international organizations and progressive nations to unite against [word indistinct] the Russians and their allies.

After most of the African states achieved their independence sometime in 1960, and ousting the colonialist from their continent, the colonialist came back through the window in a more or less different form, known as neocolonialism. The president of the SDR, Challe Mohammed Siad Barre, while briefing the Turkish journalists, talked about the historic struggle of the Somali and Abo people, for their liberation and their (?patient) problems. He said that the Somali liberation fronts which have been struggling for a long time, have liberated the greater part of their territories and that the allied countries led by Russia, are trying to restore these liberated areas to Abyssinian colonialism.

He noted that the unholy alliance has sent a large number of troops and sophisticated weapons to the Horn of Africa with the sole objective of crushing the struggles of these people fighting for their inalienable rights to freedom and independence. The president said that the Western Somalia and Abo liberation fronts will continue the armed struggle until their total liberation is achieved. The president declared that the SDR is prepared to support them in their struggle and just cause, which he said is in line with the Somali policy of supporting oppressed people.

Challe Siad pointed out the need for collective action of all progressive and peace-loving people against the sinister Russian moves and plots in Africa, particularly the Horn of Africa region which, if not checked in time, he warned, will pave the way for the use of force and violence in the solution of all international conflict and problems.

The president lastly said this Russian naked intervention will develop African hatred for them, and for sure they will be dragged to the same graveyard as has been done with the old colonialists.

MINISTER SAYS CASTRO CABLE TO MENGISTU FLOUTS OAU

LD291535Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister of information and national guidance, Challe Abdi Salam Sheikh Hussein, Sunday night said Fidel Castro has again declared that he does not believe the OAU can resolve any problem.

Challe Abdi Salam, who was commenting on Castro's message to Mengistu on the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the OAU, said: It is astonishing that Castro should send a message to Mengistu deliberately avoiding the official leaders of the OAU, which, in essence, is a clear evidence of his nonrecognition of the organization.

The actions of Castro, the minister said, are based on a preconceived plan to weaken the OAU and ultimately destroy it. He said that the international community is well informed of the serious damages Castro has inflicted on the unity of independent Africa, and that he has paved the way for the recolonization of the continent by foreigners.

The minister noted that the congratulation message to Mengistu is in essence a clear proof of Castro's nonrecognition of the OAU and its leadership. He called on African leaders to counter the dangers emanating from Castro's sinister moves in the continent, and warned that without unity and solidarity in the face of these new dangers, Castro will see to the destruction of the OAU.

He again called on African Countries to boycott the meeting of the nonalined community of nations scheduled to be held in Havana since, he said, Cuba has deviated from its nonalined policy and transformed itself into a Warsaw Pact instrument. He also called on African youth not to participate in the international youth festival to be held in Havana, Cuba.

SIAD BARRE REITERATES SUPPORT FOR WESTERN SOMALI, ABO

LD281632Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], this morning received in his office journalists from the Turkish daily TERCUMAN. [passage omitted]

Challe Mohammed Siad Barre said the liberation fronts of Western Somali and Abo will continue their just struggle to liberate their land and people, and he declared that the SDR is ready to support the struggle of these people as it had always supported all people who are under suppression, in accordance with international aggreements.

Challe Siad said it was imperative that all progressive governments and international organizations should pool their resources in opposing the conspiracies of Russia and her allies in the Horn of Africa in particular, and the Continent of Africa in general. He made it clear that unless urgent steps are taken to counter the Russian moves, they will be encouraged to use similar tactics all over the world.

The president also spoke of the deep-rooted and long-standing relations between the SDR and Turkey, and said that they must be strengthened.

WSLF, SALF ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON HORN OF AFRICA

LD281522Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The Somali-Abo Liberation Front [SALF] and Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] and a representative of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front released a joint statement this morning condemning interference by foreign powers in the Horn of Africa. The statement said that the foreign presence in this area is dangerous and will vitiate all attempts to find a peaceful solution to the Horn problem.

The officials disclosed that the liberation fronts, which had been meeting recently, discussed the following matters:

1. They unanimously condemn the attack by the combined troops of the Russians, Cubans, Abyssinians and their allies on the people fighting for their freedom.
2. The liberation fronts are resolved to consolidate their might and resources in order to achieve their goal.
3. They unanimously condemn the open aggression of the Warsaw Pact troops in the Horn of Africa and Eritrea.
4. They call on the liberation fronts of Eritrea to unite and coordinate their struggle in order to achieve victory.
5. They declared that the struggle going on is between colonialist and colonized.
6. They thank the Somali Democratic Republic for its moral and material support to the WSLF, SALF and Eritrea.
7. Finally the fronts call on all international organizations and the peace-loving countries to condemn the foreign interference in the Horn of Africa and Eritrea and to stop the mass killings going on in Eritrea, Western Somalia and Abo.

They have also made it clear that they recognize the struggles of the Palestinian people, the Affars and the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

BURUNDI

BAGAZA SAYS AFRICAN MILITARY FORCE IMPRACTICABLE

LD261550Y Brussels in French to Africa 1430 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Burundi President Bagaza, who is concluding an official visit to Belgium, gave a press conference late this morning. The president of Burundi stated that a great part of the aims of his visit have been achieved, that is, the consolidation of friendly relations with Belgium as well as more active cooperation in every sphere.

Asked about the Shaba events, Mr Bagaza voiced approval of the humanitarian intervention by France and Belgium and went on to note that the African countries are not so far sufficiently organized to set up an African intervention force fashioned after that of the United Nations. The Shaba events, he said, naturally endorse the idea of an African military force but--for the Burundi president--this force is not likely to be created shortly.

CONGO

YHOMBI-OPANGO DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

For KCNA coverage of the visit of the Congolese presidential delegation to North Korea, see the North Korea section of the 25 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and following days.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU TO SEE GISCARD, THEN ON TO MOROCCO

LD272128Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1945 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Summary] Kinshasa, AZAP--President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is currently in Paris, will have another private meeting on Monday morning with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who returned from Washington today where he had important talks with President Jimmy Carter.

"Immediately after this private meeting, the president of Zaire will go to Morocco, where he will have political and military talks with His Majesty King Hassan II in Fez.

"It is known that recently, in response to an appeal by President Omar Bongo of Gabon, current president of the OAU, His Majesty King Hassan II confirmed that his country was ready to come to the aid, for the second time, of the Zaire Republic which just suffered another aggression.

"At the Fez talks, in the opinion of reliable sources, the two heads of state will also undertake an overall review of Moroccan assistance to the Zaire Republic and will no doubt also review bilateral problems of Zairian-Moroccan cooperation.

"It is believed that General Mobutu will stay in Morocco for 24 hours."

OFFICIAL SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN IN LUBUMBASHI

LD261306Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1005 GMT 26 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] AZAP, Lubumbashi--The Lubumbashi subregional commissioner, Colonel Fariala Butcha, who is continuing his contacts with various collaborators, yesterday met the subregional leader of the youth wing of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and all the zone commissioners under his jurisdiction in order [words indistinct] as well as various guidelines connected with the safety of persons and property throughout the Lubumbashi urban subregion. At the meeting Colonel Fariala insisted on the strict application of the measures taken by the commander of the first military region and commissioner of Shaba region in connection with the control of identity and service cards as well as [word indistinct] the issuance of unemployment certificates to unemployed people by the zone commissioners.

After explaining these measures in the framework of establishing security throughout the area of his jurisdiction, Colonel Fariala recommended administrative measures in connection with any civil servant who absents himself from his place of work more than twice. Colonel Fariala also said that discipline must be strict and that all civil servants placed under military authority must be militarized.

Colonel Fariala, who is to meet members of the subregional MPR committee today, assured his audience that he is permanently available, and asked them to contact him at any time for advice on any difficulties they may find in carrying out their functions.

French Troops Evacuate Kolwezi

NC280825Y Paris AFP in English 0812 GMT 28 May 78 NC

[Text] Kolwezi, Zaire, May 28 (AFP)--French paratroops evacuated Kolwezi overnight heading by road for the Shaba provincial capital of Lubumbashi. About 150 legionnaires remained behind temporarily. The evacuation began at 3:30 am and lasted barely half an hour. The last truck left the war-devastated mining town at around 0400 reports said. About 1,000 Zairese troops remain in Kolwezi.

FNLC COMMUNIQUE DECLARES WAY TO PEACEFUL SOLUTION

LD292206Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 2110 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] A communique from the Congolese National Liberation Front, FNLC, this evening states: The FNLC declares that a peaceful solution can be found to safeguard the lives of foreign nationals and established economic interests in Zaire. That means, however, in the view of the FNLC, that Western countries must understand the legitimacy of the Congolese people's struggle, which poses in advance the problem of liquidating the corrupt, antipeople regime of Mobutu, the Congolese National Liberation Front concludes.

Another communique on the Shaba events has come from the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which has its headquarters in Brussels. The association, the communique states, wonders if the French and Belgian intervention was effective and expedient in relation to the stated aim. It considers that it would have been better to have sought a peaceful solution by negotiation, with the help of the International Red Cross, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. It should be noted, the communique goes on, that the French intervention was directed against a political insurgent movement in a foreign country, and gave decisive backing to a corrupt government which is increasingly opposed by its own people.

BENIN

SEKOU TOURE LEAVES BENIN FOLLOWING OFFICIAL VISIT

PA280135Y Paris AFP in French 1803 GMT 27 May 78 PA

[Text] Contonou, 27 May (AFP)--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure ended an official visit to the Republic of Benin and left Cotonou Saturday afternoon to return to Conakry. During his visit, the Guinean chief of state participated in various meetings and opened an avenue named after him.

NIGERIA

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ASKED TO RETURN TO CLASSES

LD280620Y Lagos International Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] An appeal has been made to university students still boycotting classes to return to lectures and resume normal academic activities. The appeal was made by the committee of vice chancellors of Nigerian universities. In a communique issued at the end of their meeting, the vice chancellors warned of the consequences that could follow if the students continued to boycott classes and said that the universities would have no choice but to close the affected institutions and impose such terms and conditions as might be necessary for readmission.

UPPER VOLTA

LAMIZANA ELECTED PRESIDENT; ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

PA291220Y Paris AFP in English 0728 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, May 29 (AFP)--Outgoing Upper Volta President Sangoule Lamizana has been elected first president of the country's Third Republic, the Interior Ministry announced today.

With results from only three polling stations awaited -carrying a maximum of 4,500 votes--General Lamizana had picked up 711,736 votes compared with his rival Macaire Ouedraogo's 552,619 in yesterday's presidential election.

The turnout for the run-off election, following the May 15 presidential poll in which General Lamizana failed to obtain the required majority, was a low 43.16 per cent.

The poll marked the end of 12 years of military rule in Upper Volta headed by General Lamizana who came to power following a wave of popular unrest against the regime of President Maurice Yameogo.

For the past 18 months, General Lamizana has steered the country back towards civilian government and in the April 30 general elections the centre right Volta Democratic Union (UDV-PRA) won 28 of the 57 parliamentary seats. The party backed General Lamizana's candidature in the presidentials.

The other seats in the General Assembly are held by the National Union for Defence of Democracy (13), Voltan Progressist Union (9) African Reunification Party (6) and Independents' National Union (1).

ANGOLA

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION

LD271656Y Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 27 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Here are the contents of the Revolutionary Council statement on the politico-military situation in our continent, and particularly in central and southern Africa:

The People's Republic of Angola notes with much concern the evolution of the political and military situation in central and southern Africa:

Whereas the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia are waging an armed struggle for independence against the racist oppressors in so-called Rhodesia and Namibia;

Whereas in the Republic of South Africa itself, the black population is fighting for the full exercise of its rights;

Whereas the people of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] are fighting for the full realization and safeguarding of national independence; and Ethiopia is consolidating the progressivism of the ongoing revolution;

We are witnessing a rebirth of imperialist interventionism, led by the United States, France and South Africa, in perfect coordination with other NATO countries.

There is the permanent presence of French troops in Senegal; the French military intervention is a fact in Chad, in the SDAR and more recently in Zaire.

The intervention in the Republic of Zaire, spectacularly supported by imperialist powers, namely, the United States, France and Belgium, under the pretext of liberating Europeans cut off in Kolwezi by the opponents of the Mobutu regime, constitutes yet another serious threat to the balance of power in central Africa and peace in the continent.

The accusation made against the progressive African countries and socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Cuba, Algeria, Libya, Zambia and Angola, of having planned, sustained and led the events which took place in Kolwezi is a desperate move to explain and to try to legitimize the recolonization of Zaire, to save the rotten regime which is power in that country. It is also a move to draw attention away from the recent and criminal aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. In no way did the People's Republic of Angola take part in the recent events in Shaba. However, it cannot but welcome in its territory all those who want to take refuge here. This constitutes the least humanitarian duty of the country--to accommodate those who feel persecuted in their own country.

The refugees will stay in Angola for as long as they wish and up to the time when they will return to their own country or the country of their choice.

The People's Republic of Angola suffered on 4 May of this year, and on the following days, violent aggression at the hands of South African military forces. About 1,000 Namibians and Angolans were victims of the attack, among them, more than 600 Namibian refugees.

The same countries and even some African ones, which were concerned with the fate of Europeans in Kolwezi, were not moved by the death of more than 600 Africans in Cassinga. These countries are preparing plans to continue their attacks against the People's Republic of Angola, either directly or by arming and supporting counterrevolutionary groups. From Namibia, puppet gangs are trained, armed and supplied by the South African regular forces in an attempt to destabilize the Angolan revolutionary regime and to hamper its evolution toward socialism. From Zaire other puppet groups are trained, armed and supplied for the same objective. The sinister Chinese foreign policy gives all its support to the imperialist initiatives, by supplying arms to Zaire and to the Angolan puppets, with the aim of trying to destroy the revolutionary gains of our people. The unanimous condemnation of the South African aggression by the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries, and by the UN Security Council will not, however, prevent new attack plans from being hatched and put into practice by imperialism. This is shown by the recent ambiguous and intimidatory statements by the Carter administration. The aim of all these machinations is to cause military and political effects. On the one hand, they are aimed at dividing the OAU by defending capitalism and neocolonialism through gaining the support of one part of Africa for imperialist designs and its armed attacks against the progressive countries; on the other hand, they are aimed at isolating Africa by separating it from the socialist countries and particularly from the USSR and Cuba in order to facilitate its subordination to the interests of Euro-American reaction.

The Council of the Revolution of the People's Republic of Angola, following the resolutions of the First Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party and of its Central Committee, approves the steps taken for the defense of the country. It calls on the competent bodies first to reinforce the military defense of the country, to intensify and accelerate the organization and equipping of the security armed forces and also of the paramilitary organizations; second, to put the economic resources at the service of the defense of the revolution; third, to fight, with the greatest vigor, any attempt by internal counterrevolution; fourth, further to strengthen the ties of solidarity and cooperation among progressive African countries; fifth, to strive for unity in the OAU and for the intensification of the armed struggle against the minority racist regimes and against neocolonialism and imperialism; and, sixth, to strengthen daily the ties of solidarity and cooperation with socialist countries and especially with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The Council of the Revolution of the People's Republic of Angola appeals to the Angolan people, as in the two recent wars of national liberation, to maintain a state of mobilization for the reinforcement of national unity, for the defense of the country's territorial integrity and of the revolution.

The struggle continues--victory is certain.

COMORO ISLANDS

DEPOSED LEADER KILLED DURING ESCAPE ATTEMPT

OW290926Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 29 May 78 OW

[Text] Moroni, Grand Comore, May 29 (AFP)--Deposed Comorian head of state Ali Soilih, 43, was shot dead early today attempting to escape from detention, it was announced here.

The ruling Politicomilitary Directorate set up after overthrowing Mr Soilih on May 13, said in a communique that "external elements" had tried to free him. These elements had tried to break into the building where Mr Soilih was being held and the guards had opened fire. Mr Soilih has been shot as he tried to flee, the communique said. It added that the escape bid came shortly after Mr Soilih had been told that he would appear before a special Islamic court. The communique did not specify the charges.

Mr Soilih's body will be handed over to his family for burial in his home village on Chouani, the communique said.

Mr Soilih seized power on August 3 1975, overthrowing then President Ahmed Abdallah. He was an agricultural engineer, and was a deputy in the territorial assembly from 1963-1970. He became minister for equipment from 1970-1972 in the government of Prince Said Ibrahim.

He also helped to found the People's Party (UMMA).

MADAGASCAR

CURFEW DECREED IN ANTANANARIVO FOLLOWING STUDENT RIOTS

PA291616Y Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 29 May 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, May 29 (AFP)--A curfew was clamped on the Madagascar capital tonight following student demonstrations here in which reports said a European woman and one student were killed.

The curfew, to run from 1900 today to 0600 tomorrow morning, was ordered in an official communique which said that disorders in the city were provoked by "forces who seek to "destabilise the regime" of head of state Didier Ratsiraka. [quotation marks as received]

FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

For Havana reportage on Madagascar Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard's official visit to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 30 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO: ZIPA FORCES RELEASE DETAINEES IN ZIMBABWE

LD271004Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 25 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The racist minority regime of Ian Smith continues to rapidly lose the upper-hand in the battlefields of Zimbabwe. Reports from the southeastern war zones of Zimbabwe say ZIPA freedom fighters are intensifying the current nationwide campaign to free Zimbabweans imprisoned in Smith's Nazi-type concentration camps, so-called fiefs or protected villages. Towards the end of last month between concentration camp No 1 and (Numba) township along the road from camp number 10 to Matibi 1, a reinforced section of ZIPA freedom fighters ambushed four trucks of the terrorist Rhodesian Army which were transporting building material to set up more concentration camps in the area. The ZIPA guerrillas, who were armed with rocket-launchers, mortars and small arms, completely destroyed two of the enemy trucks and captured the other two together with the building materials. All six terrorist Rhodesian troops who were escorting the trucks were killed in the (?fight).

In one other reported operation carried out with the same objective on the 11th April, ZIPA combatants destroyed the concentration camp number 31 near (Bugili) in Matibe-1 area. All Zimbabwean civilians whohad been herded into the camp were freed and several enemy troops and district officials were killed during the raid. Following this success by the freedom fighters working in collaboration with the oppressed people of Zimbabwe, terrorist Rhodesian forces guarding the concentration camps in the area have released a number of Zimbabwean civilians without the consent of their terrorist commanders in Salisbury. One enemy African district assistant stationed in one concentration camp is quoted as saying: Let us free these people; their presence here inevitably means constant attacks against us by the freedom fighters. However, the terrorist leaders in Salisbury and their newly ordained puppets, Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau, have completely different plans altogether. In Matibe-1 area, another concentration camp is being set up at (Tendamai). The camp, which is now almost complete, is being built in the same way as concentration camps numbers 1, 10 and 31, (Chambani, Chongwe and Penemeni) in the (Kunkumura) area, which are almost without people because of repeated attacks on them by the national liberation.

RHODESIA

SMITH: SHABA EVENTS MAY MAKE WEST MORE REALISTIC

LD261352Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Mr Ian Smith of Rhodesia says he believes that the invasion of southern Zaire by rebel forces and the massacre at Kolwezi would help bring recognition from the West for the Rhodesian settlement agreement signed in Salisbury.

Mr Smith was addressing a news conference in Cape Town. He said the invasion of Shaba Province appeared to have made the West more realistic about Africa.

JOHANNESBURG SAYS IAN SMITH TO RESIGN FROM POLITICS

LD270942Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] The prime minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith, is to resign from politics. Mr Smith, who is on holiday in South Africa, told reporters in Cape Town that he would not be standing for reelection at the end of this year when an election is held for a new Rhodesian Government. Mr Smith, who is 59, said he was a controversial figure and there was no doubt about that. He has been prime minister of Rhodesia for 13 years. He believes his resignation could have a reassuring effect on all Rhodisians, both black and white.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA CRITICIZES U.S. NEGOTIATOR ON S-W AFRICA

LD290829Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says that the American negotiator on South-West Africa, Mr Don McHenry, has no answer to the fact that South Africa had accepted the Western settlement proposals while SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, had not. Mr Botha said in a radio interview that the Western plan for South-West Africa, which South Africa had accepted unconditionally, contained a mechanism for a peaceful settlement.

He said Mr McHenry should stick to the proposals instead of blaming South Africa for what he called the spiral of violence in the territory. Mr Botha also said Mr McHenry should take note of the fact that SWAPO has proclaimed publicly that it would step up its campaign of violence in South-West Africa.

Mr McHenry has arrived in Lusaka on the next leg of his southern African [word indistinct] mission. He is expected to have talks in the Zambian capital with SWAPO and Zambian Government officials.

VORSTER APPEALS TO WEST TO DROP SANCTIONS

LD272352Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr Vorster, has appealed to the United States and also to the British governments for their cooperation in bringing peace to Africa. Speaking at Graaff-Reinet in the Cape Province, Mr Vorster said he believed he had the right, as the leader of the most advanced state in Africa, to plead for the continued existence of [words indistinct]. In his speech, he referred mainly to the Rhodesian issue and the situation in South-West Africa and asked why the West did not lift the sanctions against Rhodesia to the benefit not only of Rhodesia but the (?south) of Africa. Mr Vorster said Africa did not require more political rights. What Africa needed was help to help itself. He said when he (?pleaded) for Africa he also posed the question as to what would happen to the rest of southern Africa if South Africa were to be destroyed.

VORSTER DESCRIBES POVERTY AS PROBLEM OF AFRICA

LD280626Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Speaking at the town of Graaf-Reinset in the Cape Province, Mr Vorster said he believed he had the right as leader of the most developed country in Africa to plead for the future of the African Continent. Mr Vorster said Africa did not need more political rights. The main problem was poverty, and African countries needed to be helped to help themselves. He said that while he was pleading Africa's case he wanted to pose the question of what could happen to southern Africa if South Africa were destroyed. Mr Vorster said that if the militants, the Marxists and the (?liberals) and those who were simply misguided did not want peace in southern Africa, then South Africa would know what to do. South Africa believed she had the calling to resist Marxism with literally everything at her disposal. The prime minister emphasised that he had done his best to achieve peace.

On South-West Africa, he said SWAPO had never wanted a peaceful solution and did not want one now. It had become clear during the latest visit to South Africa by the leader of the Western contact group, Mr Don McHenry, that the stage had been set for blaming South Africa for SWAPO's nonacceptance of the Western settlement proposals and the failure of the Western settlement plan. South Africa was not prepared to take the blame for this.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151